

Among these was Mr. Judah Philip Benjamin, of the late Confederate States, so called, of America. A number of the members of the English bar regard the oir-

Benjamin had had nearly the whole of his terms twilit by the benchers of the Inn, and is by his unreasonable call, although a *senior Avoce* in the profession, made a *novice*—that is to enjoy pre-eminence over distinguished members of the bar, who must have been keeping their terms for years. Why this has been done the public must be left to judge. What a peculiar claim Mr. Benjamin can have upon the benchers of the Inn, and what a right he has to ascertain the names of the members of the Inn, is not clear. Mr. Judah P. Benjamin was published in the *Standard* in the usual form by Sir Edward Ryan, and the presence of the gentleman who was so lately in rebellion against the lawful government of the United States created a good deal of curiosity. The *Standard* is a respectable paper. Page Wood was present at the ceremony. After the

called Mr. Benjamin dined at the students' table, and at the close of the dinner—the new-made barristers being seated by themselves—Mr. Benjamin rose up from his seat in the private room of the bachelors—upon which name of Mr. Benjamin being called there was considerable applause, not, however, unmixed with very distant hints to some what singular circumstances that immediately preceded Mr. Benjamin was a dark-skinned gentleman from the East Indies, who will be the late Confederate's minor. Some of the applause was given him somewhat unbecomingly, as he had a thick set man, verging towards middle age. The oath of supremacy and abjuration was taken by him with the utmost nonchalance.

**Dion Boucault's Bankruptcy.**

VIC-CHANCELLORS' COURT, LONDON, JUNE 5.

*Darby C. Webster*—This was a suit by the assignee in bankruptcy of the late Benjamin Webster, a Jew, against Benjamin Webster, the theatrical manager and proprietor of the Adelphi, for the purpose of having a partnership between Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Webster dissolved. The partnership was embodied in a letter of the 1st of July, 1861, written by Mr. Webster to Mr. Boucicault, the contents of which were as follows:—The capital was to be £2,000, to be divided into 20 shares, in equal shares. They were to manage the Adelphi theatre between them, the stage and its departments to be under the management of Mr. Boucicault, the front of the theatre and its departments under that of Mr. Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were each to receive whilst

they acted 25 a night. The rent of the theatre was £100 a week, and the manager received an agent's fee for his services as manager; all demands for payment were paid for nightly at the rate of £1 per act, and when the rate Mr. Webster's repertoire (acted and unacted) and when the theatre was closed. The agreement was made during the endurance of the agreement; but this payment should not be taken to buy any other right than simply that of performance. All receipts and expenses were to be paid to the manager, and the profits and the profits divided weekly. The agreement, which was for a term of three years from October, 1861, came to an sudden termination in June, 1862, about which time, as Mr. Webster stated, the theatre was closed. Mr. Webster and Mr. Boucicault culminated in a suit of Chancery which was eventually referred to arbitration. The pro-

Mr. W. M. James, Q. C., and Mr. Swanton appeared for the plaintiff; Sir H. Cairns, Q. C., Mr. C. W. Cullen, Q. C., and Mr. G. W. B. (the bar), and Mr. Swinburne appeared for the defendant.

Some discussion took place as to the terms upon which the account should be taken, one of the subjects of discussion being the amount of advance of the weekly receipts into certain properties of the theatre, which it was alleged had been purchased out of such receipts. Another question was with respect to the right of the plaintiff to the profits of the theatre on nights' performance prior to the list of October, 1861.

The Vice-Chancellor made an order as prayed, and directed that the account should be taken on the terms proposed.

**French Law Trials.**  
**TWO STRANGE AND CURIOUS CASES AND INTERESTING REVELATIONS.**  
The Paris court of appeal, the *Cour de Cassation*, in a curious case has just been tried at Marasilles. In the year 1847, Mery, the post, died, a deputy, and a certain Monsieur de G., after having spent the night in gambling, lost the sum of 9,800 francs. Small enough does the sum appear now, but in those days it was more than the whole three together could muster. It became necessary to raise a loan in twenty years, and the sum was to be repaid by the poorest, the poorest but the most disinterested man in every com-

pany, volunteered to furnish the pledge upon which the money could be obtained. The pledge consisted of the *Journal de Commerce*, a paper of great standing, presented to him by the *Press* as a tribute of gratitude for the vogue obtained by his *feuilletons* in that paper, and which he saved it from swamping. The loan is a small one, but it is a loan, and the fact that there is a little genius in gold holding a laurel wreath of the same precious metal; and on the plinth is engraven the flattering inscription:—"Tribute of admiration to the office of the *Journal de Commerce* by the *Journal de Paris* and *Mery*." This inkstand was therefore left in pawn with a certain M. Gantier, a merchant of Marseilles, who thereupon lent the *Journal* the francs required, and the *Journal* was no longer rejecting.

Both *Mery* and Didier, on their return to Paris

hastened to discharge their share of the duty by placing the money in the hands of the mayor, who had been elected by the people. Monsieur de G. has never paid a farthing of his share, and frequently Gaudier refuses to give up the inkstand. He has the tribunal hesitates, and demands time for the consideration of the case. The president of the court, however, is "the greatest advocate of Marseilles," as being one and indivisible like the French republic; while Ouryr, the "other greatest advocate of Marseilles," declares that the inkstand is the property of the people, and that the pledge which he alone furnished. Marseilles is no place where things are taken coolly, therefore the excitement is great throughout the city, and a formidable mob is gathered in the streets. The mayor is obliged to make things so unpleasant to the minority in favor of Gaudier that several affrays had occurred in the streets.

A most extraordinary case has just been brought before the Court of Assize of the Seine, France.

In November last, a shopman named Dubuc cited a creditor to court for the sum of 100 francs, which he claimed to be owed him. The creditor, however, refused to appear, and the court, on the basis of one thousand francs, the amount of an acknowledgment of debt signed by the latter at Marseilles on 1st of January, 1883, A. C. The magistrate was not able to settle the matter, and the creditor was obliged to go to court to commence proceedings before the civil tribunal, and obtained a judgment in his favor. On the day after the trial, however, Dubuc lodged a complaint with the Procureur General, and asked that the creditor be condemned to the debt which he had been condemned to pay. The court, however, refused to grant his request, as the debt was forged, as he had never owed the plaintiff.

of the kind. Dubuc was called before the Prosecutors and showed that the paper in question had been produced by the Ministry of Justice at the date given. A close scrutiny of the document also led to the discovery that the paper bore the watermark of 1865. That a forgery had been committed by Dubuc was evident, and Dubuc was accordingly committed for trial.

When the case was called the prisoner stated that he, Domene and Domene were both natives of Grigat (Grigo), a small town in the south of France, and that he himself had written the paper in question, with Domene's consent, for reasons he would proceed to explain. His (prisoner's) father and three other persons

labor, for the murder of a relative of Domene, but they were subsequently released on the discovery of the perpetrator. His father died soon after being liberated from prison, and Domene was left with no one to help him to clear his parents' memory, and thought that no means so effective could be devised as declaring all the circumstances publicly in the court case. He insisted he would not do any of which he was accused was only a stratagem to attain his end. After proceeding so far, the prisoner, to the astonishment of the court, jury, and even his own counsel, withdrew, and in which it was stipulated that he should write an acknowledgment of the debt in the name of the latter, see him in it, and that he would not do any of which he was accused was only a stratagem to attain his end. After proceeding so far, the prisoner, to the astonishment of the court, jury, and even his own counsel, withdrew, and in which it was stipulated that he should write an acknowledgment of the debt in the name of the latter, see him in it, and that he would not do any of which he was accused was only a stratagem to attain his end.

Innocence. He added that Domenech had the same reason for being as himself for his share in the plot, as one of his men had been relatively innocent of the crime. Domenech had been in the theatre at the same crime. Domenech having fully corroborated this statement, the Avocat General proposed that there should be further hearing of the affair should be postponed till the next day, so that the accused should be examined by medical men as to his sanity.

The Court at once consented to the course proposed.

**Miscellaneous foreign items.**

Notwithstanding the great name and power of the "iron horse" in England, an old fashioned four horse stage-coach started from London to Brighton lately, with a full load of passengers, and is continued running.

A French convict has left the bulks of Toulon after passing there thirty-five years. He was condemned, for robbing a laborer from life, on March, 1851, by the Court of Assize of the Calvados, and entered the bulks the same month. Different commutations of punishment reduced his sentence to thirty-five years. He is the last of the "old" laborers from life. He has received the letters T. P. (*transcurs publicus*), as since the revolution of July that portion of the punishment has been abolished.

Captain H. A. Herbert, M. P. of Muckross, killed on the Leane, Killarney, Ireland, in one fatal shot, six salmon, and three trout, on March 10th, 1881, as follows:—one dace, one dolt, 14 lbs.; two dolt, 6 lbs.; three dolt, 10 lbs.; one trout, 14 lbs.; two dolt, 3 lbs.; three dolt, 10 lbs.

weight, 115 lbs. All clean salmon.

Switzerland is suffering considerably from the unsettled state of affairs in the Balkans. The country is full of refugees from the Balkan States, and the Government is unable to do much for them. The Government is unable to do much for them. The Government is unable to do much for them.

The journals of the south of France mention several disasters occasioned by recent thunder storms in the departments bordering the Mediterranean.

In London, the smallness of the private chapel at Windsor, where the Princess Helena of England is to be married, a temporary gallery is being erected along the walls.

the front and commiserating with the sufferers. The latter, however, are not to be pitied, for they will take their position under the guns. The space on the ground floor usually occupied by the royal servants will be fitted up for the accommodation of distinguished guests.

There are still in Ireland 444,231 tenants whose holdings average twelve acres of land.

Two Presbyterians have been elected scholars of Trinity College, Oxford, England.

Most heart-rending accounts continue to be received of the famine in Orissa, India. One man is reported to have eaten the bones of his dead wife, and his two brothers to save them from dying of hunger, and it is even said that cases of cannibalism have occurred.

Mr. Hodson, a commercial traveller, charged with